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General Buller never crosses a river til he gets to it, but he gets to it pretty often. It is not that Kentucky really has more

are in so many places at once. It needs no legislative act to cause the people to remember that to-day, Feb. 12 is the anniversary of the birth of Abraham

Legislatures than other States, but they

With the prospect of building a Nicaragua canal at a cost of over \$100,000,000, the proposition to expend \$75,000,000 for the purchase and improvement of the canals of New York is, at least, premature.

By refusing to compromise Governor Tay lor has saved all his rights, including tha of a popular election, and, by deciding t fight the matter out in the Legislature biased as it is, he will win popular sym pathy and put the Republicans and anti Goebel Democrats in good shape for th

The indications are that the Reichstag will vote the money which Emperor William wishes for his new navy-\$192,000,000-to b expended in the course of ten years. potential factor in the world's affairs now Germany will be a leader under the policy of the Emperor, which means commercial

Military Expert Spencer Wilkinson now thinks that "Lord Roberts's strategy evidently is to act in the western theater of war with energy enough to move the center of gravity thither." It will strike most peo ple, military experts or not, that the British need a strong lever carefully adjusted on a good fulcrum, with power enough applied to move the center of gravity in some direction, anyhow.

The so-called anti-trust meeting in Ch cago this week is simply a Bryan gab-fest Not only are Republicans not invited to zpeak, but the president of the Traveling Men's Association of New York, a Demo cratic organization, has been denied the privilege of speaking until his speech has been revised by ex-Governor Altgeld. simply because he favored the nomination of Judge Van Wyck.

It is not so much in the interest of peace that Joe Blackburn pleaded with Governor Taylor to recognize the Goebel regime by signing the agreement as that he person ally desires that that official shall recognize the existence and legality of the Demusurpation. He is anxious for such recognition because, when his credentials reach Washington, there is likely to be painful inquiry into the regularity of Mr Blackburn's credentials. If the Governor was fraudulently elected, why not the burn senator?

It is fair to say that Abraham Lincoln was a politician all his life. He took part in primaries and conventions because he had ideas that he believed to be essential to the Nation's welfare. He was a Whig helped to form the Republican party. He was a Republican until his death, and if he were now living he would be a Republican to-day for the reason he instinctively belonged to the element hostile to the Democracy. In the days of Jackson, when Democracy was most popular, he was anti-Jackson. He would be anti-Democratic now, when Democracy has become Bryanism.

The verdict of guilty in the Molineux New York, is a severe application of the rule of law which imputes malicious a murderous act, even though roven. In this case the poison which the defendant was charged with tent, was taken by another, against whom malice whatever. In his charge the judge said: "If you find that Molineux sent the poison, he is just as guilty as i Cornish had died instead of Mrs. Adams.' The law takes a different view of murder from that taken by some people who handle murderous weapons.

The only plausible explanation of the third retirement of General Buller is tha it was a feint to divert the attention of the Boers from the operations of Lord Roberts and prevent the sending of troops to oppose General Buller has not had at any time sufficient troops to turn so strong that which confronts him. The which he made was attended with slight loss, and his force was with drawn without being attacked or even followed. It seems that the attack of Buller ed to keep the large army of the his front and away from Roberts was not the object of the last movement it can have no explanation that does not brand General Buller as the mos inefficient man ever placed in command of

When an Indiana hotel-keeper refuses to furnish entertainment to Booker Washingcitizen, he not only violates the laws of the and but displays a stupid prejudice which 'cil and all the officers were selected by

ington is one of the great men of the cena help rather than a hindrance to the counis honored by the most intelligent men. Now an Anderson refuse. No wonder the best people in Anderson resent the insult.

A DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The administration deserves a national vote of thanks for its admirable statement regarding the binding force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the effect of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty modifying it. We say the administration because, although the statement comes from "a nigh official of the State Department," presumably the secretary of state, it is evidently intended to represent the views of the administration. It comes just in time to prevent American statesmanship from making an exhibition of itself by opposing the ratification of a new treaty intended to correct one of the most embarrassing diplomatic blunders the United States has ever made. A correct understanding of the facts and careful comparison of the operation of the old and the new treaty would have enabled our jingo statesmen to avoid a blunder of this kind, but some people would rather go wrong than take a little pains to be right, especially when going wrong affords an opportunity to make a bid for popularity and appeal to the gal-

The statement made by authority of the State Department shows that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 is still in full force and effect; that this fact has been recognized by every American secretary of state during the last fifty years except one, whose opposite contention had so little weight that "it was soon dropped and has never been renewed;" that even Mr. Blaine could find no ground for questioning the oinding force of the treaty except "changed conditions," which ground was speedily abandoned; that it can only be got rid of by the joint action of the two contracting parties, and that if the new treaty s rejected we shall fall back on the old ne with its ironclad provision against the building of the Nicaragua canal by the United States alone, and with other provisions which the State Department characterizes as having been "imperfectly comprehended, contradictorily interpreted and mutually vexatious." To keep alive such a treaty as this, with the added emphasis of rejecting one intended to supplant it and ubstitute advantages for its disadvantages, was what a little coterie of shortsighted statesmen were preparing to do by endeavoring to defeat the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Let us hope that the timely statement of the State Department will enable them to see their duty differently.

There are one or two points in the case that will bear amplifying. In their anxiety to find some ground for criticising the administration the opponents of the new treaty have declared that it is a diplomatic triumph for England and new evidence of an American-British alliance. In reality it is just the reverse. Under existing conditions the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is a continuing diplomatic triumph for Great Britain, and its abrogation would be a distinct American success. As it stands and has stood for fifty years it is an American-British alliance declaring 'neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over" a ship canal across the others in the treaty stand the United States is barred from taking any independent action towards constructing or controlling the Nicaragua canal. The repeal of the treaty will end this embarrassing American-British agreement and give the United States a free hand. The provisions in the new treaty guaran

ceing the neutrality of the canal and ob-

ligating the United States not to main

tain any fortifications upon it are simply a repetition of provisions in the existing treaty and so universally recognized that they might almost be called principles of international law. In the last year of the eteenth century it goes without saying that any interoceanic waterway must be as free to the world as the ocean itself, and that beyond the legitimate regulation of its tolls and control of its business no nation shall be allowed to appropriate it The guaranty for the neutrality and nonfortification of the canal has been contained in every treaty or concession ever made on the subject, and even if other governments should waive their international rights in this regard there is no rea son to believe the Central American governments would. Under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Great Britain would have an equal voice with the United States in fixing tolls and the conditions of traffic upon it, while under the new treaty she will have no voice whatever, everything per taining to the management of the canal except its neutrality in case of war, ing under the exclusive control of the United States. In short, the new treaty i a decided diplomatic triumph for the United States, though evidently conceded by Great Britain, and the Senate should not hesitate a moment to ratify it.

STATUS OF THE ACQUIRED ISLANDS. The proposition to admit the products of Fuerto Rico and the Philippines to our ports has raised a question as to the scope of the Constitution and laws in reference to those acquisitions. One side assumes that the Constitution and the laws under it apply to any territory which is ceded to the United States. That would seem to be the logical inference, but it ap pears that the practice of the government has been different, the accumulated practice and experience and all recorded rulings of the courts upon which subsequent decisions are based being to the effect that the establishment of sovereignty does not carry with it all constitutional guaranties like equal and uniform taxation.

The ordinance of 1787 was the first legislation by Congress for territory outside of the union of States. This ordinance denied constitutional guaranties to territories of the first-class and ruled them through federal appointees, without franchise or 1805, eighteen years after the passage of the ordinance of 1787, that the freeholders of the territory of Indiana were authorized legislature. Even then the legislative coun-

has no place in this State. Booker Wash- the President or those in authority under him. It was not until this time that the people of the territory were permitted to

conformity of duties on imports, because region without the consent of its people. From 1803 to 1811 the territory of Orleans was governed outside of constitutional guaranties, passing from military to civil. The Spanish administration and the French law were retained and executed by officers appointed by the President. The tariff under an agreement in the treaty with Naoleon, was different from that of the United States under the Constitution. Florida remained under military government for some time and paid duties on its goods shipped to our ports as did other countries. Alaska has remained over thirty years in the state of a colony, or like one of the territories of the first class, as was Indiana for years. In all these years Alaska has been governed by officers appointed by the United States, and whatever laws it has are such as have been extended over it by Congress. New Mexico has been under the sovereignty of the United States for half a century, but it has no constitutional guaranties similar to those of States.

It appears that the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained Congress territories. In a recent address before the New York bar a lawyer named Gardiner cited a number of decisions to the effect that "Congress has the same power over its public domain as over other property belonging to the United States," and that Congress may legislate in accordance with the specific needs of such locality and vary and conditions of the people." In a Florida ease Chief Justice Taney held that im ports from there must pay duties, although land was in our possession. He also sustained the collection of duties on goods taken into the United States from conquered Mexican territory on the ground port in newly-acquired territory is domestic until made so by a speci

fic act of Congress. The precedents give the status of ac juired territory in the past and seem complete refutation of the claims of those persons in Washington who are declaring that the sovereignty of the United States carries all the guaranties of the Constitution and the acts of Congress.

THE BRITISH NAVY AND OTHERS The published statement regarding deects in the armament of the British navy will undoubtedly attract attention throughout the world, but it would not be safe to conclude that her navy is no longer formidable. Such defects as may be found to exist in the armament of any of her ships will doubtless be speedily remedied, and even without these ships the British navy s much stronger than that of any other nation. Including warships of all he has more than twice as many as any other European power, carrying 1,060 heavy runs and 9,088 secondary and machine guns against France's 739 heavy and 4,249 secondary guns; Germany's 283 heavy and 1,459 secondary; Russia's 658 heavy and 4,308 econdary. None of these navies has been ested in actual war, so they are on an equality in that respect, while that of Great Britain greatly outclasses any of them on paper. The British have always been good sailors and naval fighters-better than the French in their palmiest days, and, course, better than the Germans or Russians, both of whom have their naval records yet to make. Assuming that British seamanship has not deteriorated, the British navy could come near whipping the combined navies of Europe and would be more than a match for any naval combination that is ever likely to be made against her. Ship for ship and gun for gun she would doubtless be more than a match for the French, the Germans or the Prussians none of whom possess the naval instinct or are at home on the ocean as the British are. Russia has a fine navy on paper, but

the Russians are not sailors or sea-fight-

ers, and it remains to be seen whether the

German navy possesses any fighting quali-The only people in the world who have ever beaten Great Britain badly in naval conflicts, and from whom she has conwarfare, are the Americans. She has more respect for and fear of the American navy than for any other, and has borrowed more deas of us than from all others combined. This sentiment has been pounded into her by repeated victories won by Americans in he naval engagements of two wars, in both of which not only our warships but our privateers demonstrated that Great Britain was far from being mistress of the seas In the Revolutionary war our navy and privateers together captured or destroyed 796 British vessels, and in the war of 1812 they captured or destroyed 1,554. These exploits included some of the greatest naval battles recorded in history, resulting in American victories that astounded the British and no less than the rest of the world that had come to regard them as invincible at sea. In the second year of the Revolutionary war our ships pushed their operations so close to British waters that Britships sailing from Ireland to England. "In no former war," said an English newswars with France and Spain, were the linen vessels from Ireland to England escorted by warships." In 1778 officials of the city of London testified before a parliamentary committee that "the losses suffered by British merchants in consequence of captures made by American vessels up to October, 1777, could not be short of \$11,000,000. When the war of 1812 was about to break out, a London newspaper, recalling the daring exploits of American ships in the

These are facts which can be traced to a period when America was in her infancy. without ships, without money, and at a time when our navy was not much less in strength than at present. The Americans will be found to be a different sort of enemy by sea than the French. They possess nautical knowledge, with equal enterprise to ourselves. They will be found attempting deeds which a Frenchman would never

In both of these wars the rate of marine cent. In June, 1813, flour in Great Britain was \$58 a barrel, beef \$38, pork \$36, and lum-

ber \$72 a thousand feet. Public meetings were held denouncing the impotence of the mously adopted declaring that "the audacity with which American privateers have approached our coasts, and the success with which their enterprise has been attended, have proved injurious to our commerce, humbling to our pride and discreditthe British nation, whose flag till of late waved over every sea and triumphed over every rival." Every reader of history is familiar with the American naval victories in the war of 1812. In announcing one of them the London Times said: "The fact seems to be but too clearly established that the Americans have some superior mode of firing, and that we cannot be too anxiously employed in discerning to what circumstance that superiority is owing." Before the war of 1812 ended the British had adopted some important features of American shipbuilding and armament. In the introduction to a "History of the British Navy," published in 1826, the author, an Englishman, said: "It is but justice, in regard to America, to mention that England has benefited by her example, and that the large classes of frigates now employed in the British service are modeled after those of the United States." Finally, in summing up the results of the war of 1812, the London Times of Dec. 30, 1814, said:

We have retired from the combat with the stripes yet bleeding on our backs. Even yet, however, if we could but close the war with some great naval triumph, the reputation of our maritime greatness might be partially restored. But to say that it has not suffered in the estimation of all Europe, and, what is more, of America herself, is to belie common sense and universal experience. \* \* \* Scarcely is there an American ship of war which has not to boast a victory over the British flag; scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty that has beaten an American. With the bravest seamen and the most powerful navy in the world, we retire from the contest when the balance of defeat is so heavy against us. And this was written before the Times

had yet heard of the capture of two British frigates by the old Constitution, of the disabling of the Endymion by the President and three or four other American victories.

In view of these facts it is not surprising that Great Britain is willing to learn from the American navy. In 1898 an English naval expert, speaking of the British bat tleship Goliath, said: "It is of historic in terest that the modern ironclad, with it turrets and massive plates, had its root dea in the famous monitors first designed for the United States government by Ericsson, who sought to combine invulnerability with heavy ordnance." Great Britain now has a great ironclad navy, but she go the idea from the United States. When sh comes to re-equip her defective warships she will probably again learn a lesson fron the only nation that has ever whipped and humbled her on the sea.

THE DISCHARGED POLICEMEN. The decision of the Board of Public Safety regarding the discharged policemen is in keeping with the whole Taggart regime. Finding themselves beaten on the law points and exposed in a flagrant violaof the charter by making arbitrary removals without trial or assigning cause the board now proposes to reinstate th discharged men and then suspend them pending their trial on charges regularly preferred. This is a tricky proceeding, and therefore characteristic of Taggart meththat it is a concession that the forme action of the board was illegal. A careful reading of the charter would have shown the board the right course to pursue in th first instance, but it was acting under th mayor's orders, and probably thought its violation of the charter would be allowed to pass. If the present proceeding accom plishes nothing more it has at least called public attention to the provisions of the charter in regard to the police and fire forces and has compelled one of the may or's subservient boards to back down Hereafter the charter will not be treated as

If the charges filed against the twentyone discharged policemen are even partly true, they are a bad lot, and as they while, the public will wonder why they were ever appointed, or, having been appointed at intervals during several years why the dismissals were postponed so long instead of being made promptly, from time to time, as the facts in individual cases became known. The answer is ob-These men were all appointed for political reasons or on the strength of political pulls, with little or no reference to fitness, and after the unfitness of som of them became known they were retained for a considerable length of time for the same reasons. In other words, if the present charges are true, the spirit of the charter and public interests were ignored in the original appointments and for a good while afterward. Moreover, as the successors of the men thus arbitrarily dismissed were selected and appointed on the same grounds as the discharged men, what assurance has the public that the force has been improved? The whole proceeding goes far to justify an investigation of the board by the Council, and the public might be the gainer if a few more of the mayor's tracks could be uncovered.

A little less than five years ago the late Senator Goebel shot and killed Col. John L. Sanford. Standing by the coffin of the dead man, Joseph C. S. Blackburn said: John Sanford was to me like a brother. loved him. I hope God may spare me, and I shall make it my life's mission to avenge him by burying his slayer in the depths of merited public execration.

One day last week the same Blackburn stood by the grave of another man who was the victim of an assassination, and gave utterance to the following:

Build here over his grave a mighty towering granite shaft that shall defy the corroding touch of time. Inscribe upon it an pitaph that shall be worthy of the man He earned this at our hands. In life and death he was consecrated to the people's cause. He lived an honest life, and gave his life for your deliverance. Of him no eulogy but truth may say: "Earth never pillowed upon her bosom a truer son, nor heaven opened wide her portals to receive a manlier spirit."

The man to whom Mr. Blackburn applied the foregoing drivel was the same man who, five years ago, he would bury "in the depths of merited public execration."

Tribute to "Dick" Thompson.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.). Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana-"Uncle Dick" Thompson, as he was generally known in political circles-was a dashing in the generation antedating the civil war, and his magnetic stump oratory, inexhaus-

tible fund of droll stories and tireless habit of conviviality rendered him immensel popular among the plain people of what was then the farthest boundary of civilize settlement in the growing West. His death yesterday, at the ripe age of ninety-one (within a week of the death of "Erring Brother" Key, of the Hayes Cabinet), has removed a character not likely to be dupli cated here under modern social conditions "Uncle Dick" was a politician of the genuine old-fashioned type that perished in the flames of civil strife. He was ill at ease in the official family of the late Mr. Hayes, and still more uncomfortable afterward, when acting as the honest American representative of the swindling French Panama canal ring. Peace to his ashes!

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR

The Pulpit Braces Up in Kentucky. "Is your clergyman in good health?" "No, poor man; every time he preaches sermon he has to have a toddy."

"Great suspense and excitement in Lon-"London, England, or London, Ky.?"

War Notes.

As She Understood It. He-This liquid air is great!

She-Yes; won't it be lovely when we can dip up hot or cold air with a bucket and Less Wearing Where He Is.

"Pettigrew will be out of Congress next "Don't rejoice over that; he may get his friends to urge him to go spouting around

all over the country." News for H. Thurston Peck. "Professor Peck rises to ask who reads 'Ben-Hur' nowadays." "H'm, as he lives in New York city he

probably doesn't know that 'Ben-Hur' is

on the New York stage." Valentines.

Briton to Boer-The fray is done, the war is o'er, When you give up and shoot no more. Boer to Briton-

The fight is off, we'll go back home, When you retreat across the foam.

### GEN. BULLER'S FAILURES

Does General Buller know precisely where he is "at?"-Boston Globe They ought to start a ferry to and fro on the Tugela.-Boston Herald General Buller's key to Ladysmith doesn't

seem to fit the lock.-Kansas City Star. Everything that Buller grabs appears to be painfully hot.-Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Boers have a way of not fighting until they are ready, and then they are out of sight.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Somehow, when the English have taken a kopje with hard fighting, they nearly al-

ways reach the conclusion that it isn't the one they wanted, and abandon it.-Baltimore Herald. General Buller's campaign has signally demonstrated the futility of both direct assaults upon strong outposts and attempts to

 New York Herald. "One More River to Cross" was a favorite song with our soldiers in the Spanish war, but it probably would make no appeal to Buller's men on the wrong side of the Tugela .- St. Louis Republic.

ferce them by tardy flank movements.

General Buller will find probably that this thing of running a wedge into the enemy and getting it peppered from both sides and in front is a highly spiced maneuver.-Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Some people blame Buller because he prophesies a victory and then doesn't have one. They must remember that a general never tells the truth beforehand about what he is going to do.—Pittsburg Press The British dispatches explaining Buller's

'diversion' remind one of the explanation once made by McClellan's friends military strategy was substantially wearing army shoes with the heels in front. Buffalo Commercial. Ladysmith, apparently, is to be abandoned

to its fate. It is a bitter pill to swallow, but Gen. Sir George White submits to the calamity in the full knowledge that he and his comrades have done their duty to the fullest.-Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph General Buller cannot be accused of

either cowardice or lack of initiative. has made three attempts to get to the relief of the garrison, and has fought bravely, even savagely and in desperation, but the task was beyond him .- Rochester Post-Ex-This new reverse must be exceedingly de

ressing to the British troops. The key to the road to Ladysmith remains in the pos session of the Boers and the conviction that they are attempting a hopeless task is probably now shared by Buller's forces, as it has already long been feared by English military critics.-Chicago News.

# Man of Good Sense.

Washington Post. We are at a loss to understand why Mr. Sewall should be scolded because of his disinclination to make another political trip on the ticket with Mr. Bryan. It may be heaps of fun for the talking end of a presidential ticket, but the chap who has to pay his way and keep quiet is usually satisfied with one experience.

In Business Again.

Baltimore American. Lieutenant Totten has reopened his signwriting establishment, and offers a nice lot

of end-of-the-world signs for the spring

Wanamaker's Way. Washington Post.

Every time something unpleasant hapens in Philadelphia Editor Wanamaker lustrates the event with a picture of Mr.

It is not altogether strange that Miss Helen Gould should regard one son-in-law in the family as a sufficiency.

Come, Come!

Why She Is Single.

Philadelphia Times. St. Valentine's day was famous formerly as the date on which most of the letter

He came into the years,

carriers used to get loaded. Lincoln. he hour was on us; where the man? he fateful sands unfaltering ran, And up the way of tears

Our pastoral captain. Forth he came

As one that answers to his name;

Nor dreamed how high his charge, His work how fair and large— To set the stones back in the wall Lest the divided house should fall, And peace from men depart, Hope and the childlike heart. We looked on him; "'Tis he," we said "Come crownless and unheralded,

Unknightly, yes; yet 'twas the mien Presaging the immortal scene, Some battle of His wars Who sealeth up the stars. Not he would take the past between His hands, wipe valor's tablets clean,

The shepherd who will keep The flocks, will fold the sheep."

Till he stand at the gate; Not he would cramp to one small head The awful laurels of the dead, Time's mighty vintage cup, And drink all honor up. No flutter of the banners bole

Borne by the lusty sons of old

The haughty conquerors Set forward to their wars; Not his their blare, their pageantries Their goal, their glory was not his; Fumbly he came to keep The flocks, to fold the sheep.

ne need comes not without the man; ne prescient hours unceasing ran, And up the way of tears He came into the years,

-John Vance Cheney, in the Inde

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

has been educated in an industrial college

is a bright girl, almost white, who fool-

ishly listens to the flattery of the planta-

tion owner's son. She runs away from

harm is done, and she learns from him

that she has narrowly escaped the fate of

her mother. In order to saield her Stephen

another sechool where she is trained to be-

has a great deal of trouble, but finally,

starts a new school. Race hatred, however,

soon threatens the enterprise. Stephen's

wife returns to the plantation and assists

him in his work. Her tempter also returns

his wife have never lived together, and the

girl has never exhibited any love or af-

fection for her husband, though treating

him with respect. Her white wooer tells

her the blacks may be attacked by a mob

and promises that she and her friends will

be protected. Later she learns that

Stephen is to be lynched and hurries to

the white man's home to demand the re-

demption of his promise. There is a brief

love scene and then the girl hastens to

and is warned just in time. for the would

be lynchers are already near. He puts a

coat around the girl to protect her from

the chilly air and she starts to ride back,

when a bullet strikes her and she falls

from the horse mortally wounded-shot by

mistake for the man whose coat she wore.

She is carried into the schoolhouse just as

her white lover arrives. There is a dra-

matic scene as the girl dies in Stephen's

arms. Then another shot disturbes the still-

the floor. Stephen, however, is not seriously

finds his white rival bandging his wor

ness, and the bereaved husband falls to

Hate has gone out of the hearts of both,

"work together" with the young white man

as the latter puts it. The book has been

written with the view of calling attention

to the difficulties, mentally and morally,

that beset the negro race, and also to show

that in education lies the chief hope of

Southern negroes. The moral is the same

that Booker T. Washington has pointed

out in all his recent addresses. There will

be less race prejudice and fewer lynchings when ignorant whites as well as blacks

In Hampton Roads.

Charles Eugene Banks and George

Cram Cook, in collaboration, have produced

a pleasing romance of the civil war en-

titled "In Hampton Roads." The histori-

is the battle between the Monitor and the

Merrimac. A Virginian serving in the Union

navy as a lieutenant is the hero, while the

daughter of a secessionist is the heroine.

A traitorous Union general and a double-

dealing spy are the villains. A newspaper

correspondent who is in the federal secret

service aids in exposing the traitorous gen-

eral and is active in assisting the lieutenant

and his sweetheart. The general professes

to be in love with the girl and reveals to

her his plan of sinking the federal fleet.

The girl is startled at the officer's duplic-

ity, but conceals her astonishment and

attemps to warn her lover, who is tem-

corarily stationed on the frigate Minnesota.

The general, who is using her father's

note she has written to the lieutenant and

through it learns his treachery is about to

aware of the general's true character.

be exposed. The double-dealing spy is also

spy is shot and falls dead near the feet

of the girl. The general accuses the girl

of the murder and also trumps up a charge

of treason against her. She is tried and

condemned. An order is also issued for the

arrest of her lover on a fictitious accusa-

tion of treason, but he is engaged in the

historic naval battle, and the order cannot

be carried out. The lieutenant is warned of

the peril of his sweetheart and, when the

fight is over, rushes to her rescue. In the

meantime, the general hearing of the vic-

tory of the Monitor and fearing immediate

exposure, orders that the girl be shot with-

out delay. Her lover arrives on the scene

just as the soldiers are preparing to fire,

and stays the execution. The general is

listening for the sound of the volley that

will tell him his murderous order has been

carried out, but it comes not to his ears

He waits and wonders. Finally he marches

angrily to the execution ground. The lieu-

tenant sees him, a quarrel ensues, during

which the titled traitor is exposed. Then

comes a fight and the traitor is killed. For

several hours previous to this the news-

paper correspondent, who has ferreted out

the general's villainy, has been in com-

Washington, and, by keeping the wires

hot with explanations, secures a pardon for

an opportune moment, and all ends well.

The story is dramatic. It is a good war

romance, notwithstanding the improba-

bility of some of the incidents. Rand, Mc-

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which the successive volumes of this work

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munication with Secretary Stanton at

residence as his headquarters, secures the

and Stephen accepts a proposition to re-main and teach the plantation blacks,

warn Stephen. He is in the school

with the aid of Northern philanthro

me a teacher. Stephen, in the meantime

and becomes a teacher. One of his

nome, but Stephens rescues her

This large and closely printed volume of | marries her and at once sends her away to

The Diuturnal Theory of the Earth, Mr. Andrews's Extraordinary Book.

550 pages is an exposition of a new theory

of terrestrial motion which the discoverer

and author, now deceased, called the diu-

turnal motion of the earth. This must not

be confounded with the diurnal motion of

the earth, that is its daily revolution on its axis, nor with its movements in its orbit but she resists his entreaties. Stephen and of the earth heretofore recognized scientists. The term diuturnal motion used to denote what is claimed to be a spiral or corkscrew-like motion of the solid crust of the earth, moving as would the skin of an orange, were it twisted spirally, indepedently of the inner pulp. The author's theory and his claimed discovery is that the interior of the earth is a liquid mass incased in a crust which, with a ceaseless and eternal motion, slips spirally in such a way that the north pole is continually moving south, the south pole cintinually moving north, and every part of the earth's surface, at intervals of many millions of years, is brought successively under tropical and polar influences. Not the least remarkable thing about the book is the personality of the author. William Andrews, born at Philadelphia in 1798 served as a drummer-boy in the war of 1812, learned the trade of a bookbinder and settled in Cumberland, Md. Without early educational advantages he became a great student of science, especially of geology. During his life he collected a very large natural history museum, part of which, after his death, was purchased by the State now in its twelfth highly successful week of New York, another part by a Maryland college and a third by the Maryland Academy of Sciences. While carrying on his patronize the school. George W. Jacobs & business as a bookbinder and stationer he business as a bookbinder and stationer he corresponded with leading geologists the world over. He died at Cumberland in 1887 He spent fifty years evolving, formulating and demonstrating his theory of "The Diu turnal Motion of the Earth," and left the completed manuscript to be published after his death. That he was an original thinker examination of this work shows. It is as devoid of imagination or sentiment as a demonstration in mathematics. There is no attempt at fine writing or self-exploitation It is simply the earnest effort of a deep thinker and sincere convert to a theory to present it in such a way as to convince others. The author shows perfect famil iarity with every phase of terrestrial philosophy, of geological science, and with the works of the great modern scientists. He does not antagonize any of them, but advances his own theory as to the missing link that harmonizes and reconciles all He claims that while his theory does not conflict with any of the established conclusions of geology, it explains many things which have hitherto baffled science. The theory and its logical conclusions may be briefly stated as follows: In addition to the annual motion of the earth around the sun and its daily motion on its axis, the crust of the earth moves spirally from pole to pole, accomplishing one diuturnal revolution of the earth approximately every \$4,000,000 years; the glacial period of geology is not an isolated phenomenon, but a continuous effect of the spiral movement of the crust of the earth; hence, all parts of the earth's surface have, in turn, a glacial period; hence, the present polar egions will eventually be lowered by the spiral revolution towards the equator, and the present temperate regions of the earth be twisted into the polar atmosphere beome ice-locked; this diuturnal motion of the earth is the composite sum of all its other motions. What may be called the plan of rotations as supported by existing geological evidence may be stated as follows: Two hundred and ten million years ago that part of the southern ocean in which the South Shetland islands are now situated was, by the spiral revolution of the earth, made to pass under southern sidereal polar regions. One hundred and sixty-eight million years ago Patagonia passed diagonally under the southern side real polar regions. One hundred and twenty-six million years ago the valley of the Rio de la Plata, involving Bolivia and the head waters of the Amazon, passed diagonally under the southern sidereal polar regions. Eighty-four million years ago a part of the Caribbean sea was under the northern sidereal polar regions. Forty-two million years ago Nova Scotia was under southern sidereal polar regions. To-North America has returned to its | the girl. He also appears on the scene at present position beneath the sidereal eavens. It is inevitable that Greenland will pass through and within the boundaries of that region now lying under the northern sidereal polar regions. The theory of which the foregoing is an outline is advanced and maintained in a dignified and forcible style showing great research and a surprising amount of geological, historical and scientific knowledge. Its truth of falsity will, in the nature of things, be difficult to demon strate, but if it accounts for geological conditions and facts hitherto unaccounted for that is a point in its favor to begin with. For the rest, time and the future developments of science must determine The author, who was perfeculy content to leave his life-long work unpublished while he lived, said: "The next century will appreciate it." The book is calculated to in terest general readers as well as scientists It is published by Myra Andrews and Ernest G. Stevens, New York.

Mexican Visitors.

benches, threading the rocky ravines, and

descending green valleys in whose verdant

lepths were hidden Indian villages went

the sure-footed mountain horses, and my

bearers traveled close upon their heels.

We often exchanged greetings with the

dignified Aztecs plowing in the green fields

and upon the rocky slopes, fishing in the

adobe schoolhouses and the tiny, cross-

crowned churches, and we always received

from these humble native senors a cour-

teous, if a curious, salutation. The sun

was setting as we wound slowly down the

mountain trail into the little Indian village

The author found the Mexicans neither

spectacles nor beggars, but kindly neigh-

bors. To Americans contemplating a trip

through the country she says: "Live as

nearly as possible an Aztec idyl with the

idle Aztecs and make little use of your

and know the romance of the land and the

people, and realize, if you can, that this

that defied Cortez, that threw off the Span-

ish yoke, that put the army of the United

States upon its mettle, that repelled the

French invasion. From its humble ranks

there has risen many an apostle of free-

in pleasing style and is entirely free from

the guide book atmosphere. In the way

of illustrations it contains a large num

ber of photographic reproductions which

are realistic and pretty. Chicago: Rand,

Stephen the Black.

A new novel, a new author, a new pub-

lisher, is the way one writer begins a

commendatory review of Caroline H. Pem-

berton's "Stephen the Black." The trinity

color-line story of the "black belt" of the

South, where the small negro farmer

always in debt to the plantation owner-

where the black man is paying a heavy

may be a new combination, but the subject

McNally & Co.

Study your Prescott on the spot

multitude is the same proud race

The book is written

nestling at the foot of the third range.

are issued it is evident the mechanical as well as the literary and editorial part of the work is well in hand. Volume V. now received. marks the midstage of the work, which will consist of ten volumes. The original plan is adhered to in presenting in the alphabetical order of names, without reference to times or periods, the best efforts of the great orators of the world. This volume embraces names from Danton to Emerson. It would be hard to get from any essay, however brilliant, such a sugrestion of the reality of the French revo This book, by Harriott W. Sherratt, an lution as is given by the burning eloquence American woman, is the outcome of a trip of Danton and Desmoulins. Our own revolution against England and the great crisis made by her husband and herself through of our civil war are illustrated by speeches some of the most interesting parts and outrom John Dickinson, Oliver Ellsworth. of-the-way places in Mexico. Many Amer-Henry Winter Davis, Frederick Douglass, Stephen A. Douglas, George F. Edmunds, William L. Dayton, Jefferson Davis, etc. icans visit that country, but not many see as much of it and its people as these The collection is intended to give the great travelers did, and the narrative of their speeches which have been made at the crises of American history from the betravels and experiences is bright and readginning to the present. It even includes two of the notable speeches made by able. In one or two instances in the mountains she was transported on the back of Chauncey M. Depew on the changes in our human carriers. Describing one of these domestic and foreign relations growing out of the Spanish war. it also includes trips she says: "It was nearly noon when Demosthenes's "Cration on the Crown. they (the Indians) finally appeared with his "Oration of the Peace" and his "Second the chariot which was to transport me to Philippic." all famous. There are many prations that have been effective in British higher regions. This chariot was a highor American politics, and a number of fine backed wooden chair, with a broad footspecimens of pulpit oratory from Jonathan Edwards to Henry Drummond. There is rest and a white cotton canopy overhead. which could be drawn over the face or a personal sketch of every orator reprethrown back. We traveled during the day sented, and in many instances a brie over three mountain ranges. Up and down statement of the circumstances under the steep declivities, skirting the narrow

and sold only by subscription.

which the oration was delivered. The work

is published by Ferd P. Kaiser, St. Louis,

Soldier Rigdale. This is one of those books which, primarily a book for boys, is written in such tumbling streams or gathered around the a way as to interest adult readers also. It is a story of earliest colonial times, beginning-with the landing of the Pilgrims and the founding of Plymouth colony. The opening scene is laid on the Mayflower, which has just arrived and is lying at anchor. Miles Rigdale, the hero of the story, is an English lad, a little Pilgrim who has come to the new world with his parents. He is an interesting boy. Soon fter they land his father dies and he becomes the mainstay of his mother. Later goes to live with another Pilgrim, and finally with Captain Standish. The story leals with the boy's fortunes and adventures, his experiences with Indians, and tells how he rendered a notable service to the colony and fought the French. The ocal atmosphere is distinctly colonial, and the pictures of life among the early Pilgrims are instructive as well as interesting. It is written by Beulah M. Dix, author "Hugh Groyeth." and pub Macmillan Company, New York.

Historic Towns of the Middle States. The contents of this book do not quite bear out the impression created by its title. It is the second volume of a series entitled 'American Historic Towns," the first volame having dealt with historic towns of New England. The plan of the work is to present sketches of historic towns in the different sections of the country, prepared ness for the special task. The plan seems to include only the original thirteen States, for the middle States referred to n the title of the present volume are York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and in these four States historic sketches are given of only twelve cit mold of Booker T. Washington—an en-thusiast in the betterment of his race. He Buffalo, New York City and Brooklyn